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A New Star in *Gemini.*

A telegram received at the Lick Observatory on March 27th announced the discovery at Oxford, England, of a new star in the constellation *Gemini.*

Cloudy weather prevented observations here until the night of April 1st, when the star was found to be of about 8.5 magnitude. Notes on the photographic and spectrographic observations will be found on another page. In addition to these, micrometric measures were made connecting the *Nova* with five faint stars that are well-placed for detecting any parallactic or proper motion it may have. It was the intention also to watch the brightness of the *Nova* closely, to see whether its light fluctuated as did that of *Nova Persei.* But cloudy weather interfered so much with this part of the program that no conclusions can be drawn from the observations. The star has gradually faded, however, and is now about 10th magnitude.

R. G. Aitken.

May 21, 1903.

Observations of *Nova Geminorum* Made with the Crossley Reflector.*

Stormy weather prevented any observation of Turner's *Nova* until April 1st. On this date a photograph of the region was secured with an exposure of $1^h 46^m$, as well as a number of short exposures. No traces of any nebulosity were to be seen about the star, as in the case of *Nova Persei.* This result was not surprising, considering that in all probability the magnitude of the outburst was much less. These plates showed that *Nova Geminorum* was considerably brighter photographically than visually, notwithstanding its reddish color. At this time it was estimated as of 8½ visual magnitude. Short-exposure photographs were obtained on several succeeding nights for measurement.

The position of the *Nova,* as derived from two of these plates, using six catalogue stars, is as follows:—

1903.		R. A., 1903 0	Decl., 1903.0
April 1.	Plate No. 1298............	$6^h 38^m 0^s.50$	+ 30° 2′ 28″.7
5.	" 1309............	0.47	28 .7

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* Abstract of L. O. Bulletin, No. 37.